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EDGAR SNOWDEN, JR.

OFFICE—No. 104 King street, over S. one's, (formerly French's) Book Store.

The following is the result of the sale which took place yesterday at the corner of Prince and Washington streets, of houses and lots, for the non payment of the U. S. direct tax.

The Arlington estate was bid in by the U. S. for \$26,800.

Custis' Mill, bought by M. E. Flanagan for \$4,100.

Four hundred and three and a quarter acres land in the County, belonging to B. W. Hunter, bought by F. McCabe for \$5,500.

Five hundred and thirty acres of land on the Washington road, belonging to B. W. Hunter, bought for \$8,000 by F. E. Chittenden.

Rev. J. T. Johnston's residence, on Prince street, bought by G. S. Miner for \$4,325.

A lot, corner of Prince and Payne streets, belonging to W. H. Fowle, bought by F. McCabe for \$350.

A lot, corner of Washington and Wolfe streets, belonging to W. H. Fowle, bought by L. E. Chittenden for \$250.

A lot on Henry street, belonging to W. H. Fowle, bought by Jeff. Tacey for \$183.

A lot on Duke street, belonging to W. H. Fowle, bought by C. W. Campbell, for \$130.

House on Prince street, No. 175, belonging to W. H. Fowle, bought by H. Simms for \$320.

The residence of W. H. Fowle, on Prince street, bought by M. E. Flanagan for \$5,050.

Half square on Montgomery street, belonging to Dr. O. Fairfax, bought by J. Barber for \$210.

A lot on St. Asaph street belonging to L. B. Taylor, bought by M. D. Kneister for \$255.

The scarcity of "cents" is attracting the attention of the "money writers" everywhere. — As these coins are not exported, the question is asked, what has become of them all, especially as during the last year there were coined at the Philadelphia Mint fifty-four millions three hundred and sixty thousand, being over four and a-half millions per month. So very scarce are they in circulation, just now, that it is with difficulty enough can be found to change a five cent note. The question has often been asked, what becomes of the millions of pins daily made, and with as much reason it may be put, what becomes of all the cents, more particularly as they are known to be worth less than their face value?

Our exchanges continue to be freighted with lengthy accounts of the late cold term, and the suffering, annoyances, &c., attendant upon it.

News from Mexico mentions the occupation of Guanajuato by the French forces, and a probable advance on Guadalajara.

It was Admiral Storer who died recently in Portsmouth, N. H., and not Stover.

U. S. CONGRESS.—In the Senate yesterday, a joint resolution was introduced and adopted amending the resolution to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for bounties to volunteers passed before the late recess. This resolution requires that the money paid by all drafted persons under the present law, or any similar act which may be passed, shall be paid into the treasury, to be drawn out on requisitions for the expenses of the draft and the procuration of substitutes only. A joint resolution was introduced proposing two amendments to the constitution of the United States, the first asserting that slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, shall not exist in the United States; and the second proposing certain alterations in the mode of adopting amendments to the constitution. A joint resolution was introduced asserting that it is the duty of the Federal government to demand of the government of France the removal of the military forces now in Mexico, and that in case of refusal, war be declared against that government. A bill was introduced to set apart a portion of the State of Texas for negroes. Mr. Davis of Ky. desired that the resolution for his expulsion offered last week, by Mr. Wilson, should be taken up and acted upon, but several members appealed to him to allow the morning business to proceed, and he consented. Subsequently the resolution was taken up, when Mr. Davis expressed his appreciation of the action of the Senate by yielding to his motion, as he did not wish action before others were prepared to discuss the question, he moved to postpone the matter until one o'clock on Wednesday next, which was agreed to. The death of Mr. Bowden was announced.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Fenton introduced a bill providing payment to "loyal" citizens for property lost or destroyed by the troops of the United States during the present war; also, a bill for the construction of a postal military railway between Washington and New York. Mr. Washburn, of Illinois, introduced a bill amendary of the act chartering the Washington and Georgetown Railway Company. It provides that cars shall run every three minutes, between ten A. M. and six P. M., at a rate not exceeding seven and not less than five miles. The Company is also required to sell packages of tickets, twenty-five in number, at one dollar, to convey passengers any distance on the road, and also requiring the Co. to keep the flag stones at the crossings clean, under penalty. A large number of bills on different subjects were introduced and appropriately referred. Mr. Fernando Wood introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to inquire into certain charges against Major General Butler, while in command of New Orleans, which was laid on the table. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, a resolution was adopted referring to the Committee on Public Expenditures the charge of official misconduct in the New York Custom House,

and the alleged shipment of contraband supplies. Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to abolish certain laws in the seceded States and to provide for the admission of such States into the Union, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The death of Senator Bowden was then announced, and after the adoption of the customary resolutions, the House adjourned.

## FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

All the recent reports to the contrary, there appears to be a Confederate force still hovering around the Federal lines on the Upper Potomac. On Sunday morning the camp of Major Cole, in Loudoun county, was attacked by some four hundred of Moseby's men, and a brisk fight of an hour's duration ensued, when the Confederates, it is said, were repulsed leaving several of their number dead on the field. The Federal loss was two men killed and thirteen wounded. The following is the official dispatch of the fight:

Captain Boone: I have the honor to report that my camp was attacked this morning about 4 o'clock by Mcseby and his command. After a brisk fight of about one hour they were repulsed and driven from the camp. Our loss is two men killed and thirteen wounded, among the latter Capt. Vernon, seriously, and Lieut. Rivers slightly. There are a few missing, but it is impossible to give the exact number at present. The rebels left four dead in camp, one captain and one lieutenant. They left three prisoners in our hands, two of them wounded, one a lieutenant.

H. Cole, Major Commanding.

J. C. Sullivan, Brigadier General.

ALEXANDRIA.—The following description of Alexandria we find in the Washington Chronicle: "Alexandria was one of the most delightful of old foggy towns, when water was delivered at your door from water carts at two cents per pail. The retrocession gave it an impulse upward, and water and gas were introduced, the railroad built, a number of fine dwellings and some extensive stores. But the war chilled the growing enterprise of the place, destroyed the social life and annihilated its trade. Of late it has been picking up. Business has largely increased, the population almost doubled, and the enormous supplies of the Government, for the army of the Potomac being transhipped, have naturally drawn with them both population and trade. It is said that since Gen. Slough has been military governor six hundred new buildings have gone up. Eleven sheds have been erected to protect the locomotives of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, one of which will contain forty locomotives. The town wears the look of a place gradually converting its slow, easy-going habits into more energetic business aspects."

The Washington Star says: "It is no longer to be doubted that the army, or rather armies, with which the United States will next spring resume active operations will be the largest and best the world will have seen in modern times."